



WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1903.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, D. C., March 4.

The Fifty-seventh Congress came to a close today and but few will regret its end. The members were elected at the same time that Mr. McKinley was chosen President for a second term, and came into power full of promises of what they were going to do for the good of the entire people of the country. Tariff reform, reciprocal treaties, anti-trust legislation, etc., were promised, but the little done in these directions was meted out with a stinting hand and that only by the persistent demands of the democratic minority. Duplicitous and double-dealing has been the order of the day with the republican leaders who, had they been given full swing, would have enacted much more pernicious legislation than could have been possibly offset by the few good laws that were passed. Rules, the most drastic that ever were adopted to choke off debate and ride over the minority in the House have been adopted by the republican majority of the House, and the crowning infamy of that majority was the turning out of that body of a democratic member who had been elected by over 6,000 majority and the giving of his seat to a republican who at the election was hardly known as a candidate. Can such things be forgotten when the democrats come into power again?

TOMORROW HON. ARTHUR P. GORMAN, of Maryland, will re-enter the United States Senate after an absence of four years from that body. That the country, his State and his party have missed his valuable services during that time will be admitted by all acquainted with the country's history, and the democrats of the country, especially those of the Senate, will rejoice that he has come to his own again. He will be welcomed back by many of his former associates, who will be glad to follow his leadership and heed his wise counsel. When he re-enters the Senate tomorrow Mr. Gorman will begin his fourth term. His first three terms were without a break and should he survive his fourth he will have surpassed the record of any Maryland Senator for long service. When he first entered the Senate in 1881 he was not quite 42 years of age, and the youngest member of the body at that time, but his worth was soon recognized and in a short time he became one of the prominent figures in the Senate. The old line democrats of Maryland and throughout the country had with delight Mr. Gorman's return to the Senate. They believe that he will at once resume the position of leader of his party in that body and also become a formidable Presidential candidate. Should the democrats carry his State in November his friends firmly believe that it will establish his position as a national leader in the Presidential campaign and make him a prominent figure before the national convention. They already have assurances of the support of a number of noted southern democrats and his availability as the democratic candidate, his political generalship and his leadership of men is recognized throughout the length and breadth of the land. With Mr. Gorman as the democratic candidate the election of Mr. Roosevelt would be almost an impossibility.

THE SENATORIAL career of George G. Vest closed today after a continuous service of twenty-four years. There has probably never been a member of the Senate since the formation of the government better qualified in every way as a representative man than Senator Vest. He has been a recognized power from the day he took his seat in that body. His political history is interesting, and throughout its many chapters the able Missourian has ever proved himself equal to all occasions. He retires from the Senate much to the regret of the many who admire his worth, and at a time when the party he represents realizes most his abilities. He has, however, left a record which will carry his name down in history as a great American and one of the brightest luminaries in the democratic galaxy.

As was to have been expected, Mr. Bryan denies that he plans to lead a revolt from the democratic party in case the gold democrats capture the national convention, as reported from New York. It was said he would bolt the convention and lead an independent movement. Mr. Bryan says that not only had he not made any such statement, but that the contemplated action was improbable, and he did not discuss improbabilities.

Attempt to Murder Hangman.
London, March 4.—Hangman Billington, England's famous public executioner, was found lying unconscious on the railroad track outside of London this morning. He was in imminent danger of death. He had been assaulted and then thrown out of a moving train. Billington later regained consciousness. He says that as the train on which he was traveling left St. Pancras a man entered the carriage in which he was. He fell asleep but was later awakened by the stranger trying to unbutton his overcoat. A struggle ensued, and during its progress Billington was thrown against the door, which gave way and he fell out. The railway people doubt the story, as the guard on the train says Billington was alone when the train left St. Pancras.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, D. C., March 4.

President Roosevelt arrived at the Capitol punctually at 10 o'clock, and repaired at once to the President's room on the Senate side. He drove up in a runabout with his son, Secretary Loeb, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Cortelyou and Assistant Secretaries Barnes and Latta followed in carriages. The secret service men and two Washington detectives remained on guard in the "marble room" after Sargeant-at-Arms Randall had escorted the President to his apartment. Two big appropriation bills, that for the naval service and the general deficiency bill, which were adopted so late last night that the engrossing clerks were unable to get them ready in time to send to the White House, were awaiting the President's signature on his arrival at the Capitol. There were also a number of small bills of no general importance. After signing these the President held a regular reception, Senators and Members flocking in to greet him.

When the Senate meets tomorrow in special session, the only business to be transacted, will be the administration of the oath to the newly elected members. There will be a short executive session merely for the purpose of referring the various treaties, which have failed of ratification at the present session, to the committee on foreign relations. Under the rules a treaty that comes over from one Congress to another, like the canal and Cuban reciprocity treaties, has to be treated as though it had just been received from the President. Senator Cullom, chairman of the foreign relations committee, has called a meeting of that committee for Friday morning at which the canal treaty will be immediately reported back to the Senate, so that its consideration may be at once resumed. There is much speculation as to the probable length of the special session. Senator Morgan says the first of May will come before adjournment, but this prediction is ridiculed by the leaders on both sides who think that the Senate will be able to get away by April 1. The canal treaty will be pushed first and the Cuban reciprocity treaty will be taken up next. Mr. Morgan will be given right of way for the conclusion of his remarks in opposition to the Panama canal convention. A poll of the new Senate has already been taken which shows that 81 Senators are ready to ratify the treaty as soon as Mr. Morgan concludes. An early opportunity will be taken to secure the signatures of all of these Senators to a statement to that effect. This document will then be laid before Mr. Morgan, so as to remove any impression he may have that he may be able to defeat the treaty by lengthening his speech against it.

Only 30 of the nominations failed of the Senate by President Roosevelt failed of confirmation in the Congress which has just expired. Twenty-seven of these were nominations of postmasters. The other three were those of Page Morris, of Minnesota, to be U. S. district judge for the district of Minnesota; William Michael Byrne, of Delaware, to be U. S. Attorney for the district of Delaware; Wm. D. Crum, of South Carolina, to be collector of customs at Charleston. Page Morris, being a member of the House, could not be confirmed to the Minnesota judgeship while serving as Congressman. Strong opposition to Byrne's nomination because of his connection with the Adickes campaign, and to Crum, because he is a negro, prevented action on these cases.

The 57th Congress which expired today was an eventful one in many respects. A number of important measures were adopted, others of equal importance failed. The accomplishment of the republicans in the Senate, while themselves were detailed today in an interview by Representative Payne, the republican floor leader. Mr. Underwood, representative of the democrats on the committee on rules, after a conference with Mr. Richardson, also gave out a statement in which he holds the republicans responsible for the failure to enact relief measures, &c., promised the country by the republicans when they were elected to Congress.

The Senate of the 58th Congress which will meet in special session at noon tomorrow will consist of 96 republicans and 34 democrats, an increase of two in the republican majority as compared with the present session. The first business will be the administration of the oath to 33 newly elected members. Of these 18 are members of the present Senate, the other 15 are new to the Senate except Mr. Gorman, although several have been members of the House of Representatives.

M. D. Purdy, of Minneapolis, who was assistant United States District Attorney at Minneapolis, when the northern securities case was brought, is slated for appointment as special assistant attorney general, under the new act creating that office, for the purpose of enforcing the anti-trust laws. Mr. Purdy is now in the city.

Representative Mercer, of Nebraska, who was defeated for re-election, is said to have been assured of the appointment as director of the census, in the event Director Merriam resigns. He is backed by nearly every republican member of Congress, and has the President's friendship.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the name of Presley M. Rixey, Jr., who is the son of Surgeon-General Rixey and a nephew of Secretary of War, to be first lieutenant in the regular army.

man. He said he hoped that some day the Senate would have rules by which the majority would rule, and he intimated that although the House gave way to the Senate, such a condition of affairs could not exist forever and that the Senate must at some time be called to a halt.

The conference report on the general deficiency bill having been adopted, a motion to recess was made and carried at 4:10 o'clock after the usual roll call.

The Senate recessed at 1:52 until 10 a. m. The closing minutes of the night session were devoted to the adoption of the conference reports on the general deficiency and naval appropriation bills. Mr. Quay, at the last moment, withdrew his attached amendment, offered as a rider to the Philippine tariff bill, which had been under consideration for the greater part of the evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.
The United States Steel Corporation will spend \$36,000,000 on improvements to its plants.

Prof. Adolph Wagner, a noted political economist, of Berlin University, calls the Monroe doctrine "empty pretension."

The British government has accepted the invitation of the United States government to participate in the St. Louis Exposition, having thoroughly interested the French government and Paris business men in the Exposition, left Paris for Madrid yesterday.

Washington detectives yesterday arrested Charles Widrig, thirty-six years old, who gave his occupation as that of a stock broker, on the complaint of A. Conrad Eckholm, proprietor of the Elsmere Hotel, at 1408 H street northwest, charged with the passing of a worthless bank draft for \$112.50.

Dr. Charles H. Ohr, 92 years of age, said to have been the oldest grand master of Masons in the world, died at his home yesterday in Cumberland, Md. Dr. Ohr was married on February 17, 1835, to Mary, daughter of Daniel and Ann Blackwell, of Prince William county, Va. She died October 10, 1873.

Ladrones captured the town of Ous, in the province of Albany, on Monday. They at first disarmed the municipal police and then surprised the constabulary garrison. A few of the constabulary obtained rifles and resisted stoutly, but they were finally overcome. Two of the constabulary were killed and fifteen were captured.

VIRGINIA NEWS.
Chas G. Meads has been appointed a storekeeper and gauger in the Sixth internal revenue district of Virginia.

An ordinance appropriating \$200,000 to the Jamestown Exposition Company has been introduced in the Common Council of Norfolk.

M. A. Carter, a prominent citizen of Westmoreland county, and owner of Carter's wharf, on the Rappahannock river, died Sunday night from injuries received by a kick from a horse.

There will be no carnival in Richmond this spring. The bottom dropped out of the plan at a meeting of the men interested Monday night. It was the opinion of those present, that a carnival would be more harmful than helpful.

The second trial in Richmond of John M. King, formerly an alderman, charged with bribery, was without result. The jury, after being out for twenty-four hours without being able to agree, was discharged last night. A majority of the jury were for acquittal.

The second annual meeting of the Virginia Horse Show Association will be held at the New Willard in Washington on March 10 for the purpose of setting the dates for the coming horse shows in Virginia. The following shows will be represented: Berryville, Charlottesville, Front Royal, Harrisonburg, Leesburg, Lynchburg, Manassas, Orange, Richmond, Upperville, and Warrenton.

COURT OF APPEALS.
The Court of Appeals reconvened for the spring term yesterday. There will be no decisions handed down tomorrow. The proceedings yesterday were as follows:

The case of Darden, pilot, against Thompson, master of the schooner Neely, involving the constitutionality of the Virginia pilot laws, was put on the privilege docket. The case came up from Portsmouth, having been decided adversely to the pilot by Judge Martin. It will be heard March 17.

Gay's Administrator vs. Southern Railway Company. Argued by C. W. Allen and D. Harmon for appellant and Eppa Hutton and Col. F. H. Smith for appellee, and continued until today.

The next cases to be called are Young vs. Hart and Norfolk and Western Railway Company vs. Perrow, Nos. 58 and 67.

The court meets at 10:30 a. m. daily except Saturday.

PERSONAL ENCOUNTER THREATENED.
When Mr. Payne, the republican floor leader in the House, moved at 7 o'clock last night to recess for three hours, there was a scene of turmoil such as has not been witnessed in the House during the present session. Mr. Payne and Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, were exchanging compliments when Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, walked down one of the aisles on the democratic side clamoring for recognition.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The final defeat of the Aldrich financial bill was witnessed in the Senate yesterday, when it was displaced by the Philippine tariff bill.

One of the features of the session was the fact that for the first time in two years Delaware was represented in the Senate. J. Frank Allee and L. Heister, Ball, elected for the long and short terms, respectively, appeared in the Senate and were sworn in. The Senate, for the first time in four years, has its full membership of ninety.

In the course of the debate yesterday, Mr. Elkins declared that the republican party had been false to its solemn pledges in three successive platforms with respect to statehood for Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico, and he said that it was the first time that party had been guilty of flubbing. He declared that upon the republican majority rested the responsibility for defeat of several important measures in the Senate.

After a brief executive session, the Senate, at 6 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock. At the night session most of the time was occupied by the Philippine tariff debate.

Senator Tillman's threat to talk the naval and general deficiency appropriation bills to death, unless the claim of South Carolina, for which he contended, was provided for in the latter measure, had the effect he desired it to have. About 1:30 this morning the House conferees surrendered and the deadlock over the bill was broken.

The reports on both measures were at once taken up and accepted in the Senate, after which a recess until this morning was taken. The House was equally prompt to take up the reports after they had been disposed of in the Senate, but owing to the democratic filibuster in that body, the reading of both the reports and statements in full were required.

Yesterday was almost a repetition of Monday in the House. Showily through the operation of ceaseless roll calls the conference reports to complete the necessary legislation were ground out, and when the House, at 7 o'clock last night, recessed until 10 o'clock, only two conference reports on appropriation bills were still undisposed of—the general deficiency and the naval.

The democratic opposition did not abate, and was continued until Congress expired at noon today. During the debate on conference reports members on each side got in political speeches, and several times party passion ran high. Just before the recess bedlam broke loose, and there was an exchange of high words between two members on the floor. A personal altercation seemed imminent in the confusion, but was avoided by the intervention of friends.

The actual business done during the eight hours of the day session consisted of the adoption of the conference reports on the immigration, public building and sundry civil bills, the reference of the President's veto message of a Virginia claim bill to the committee on war claims, the adoption of a resolution to correct clerical errors in the immigration bill, and a passage of a Senate bill to authorize the Treasury Department to coin souvenir coins for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association.

At the night session a number of measures which have come to be regarded, in view of the existing situation, as of minor importance, were taken up and disposed of. The House leaders had hoped to finally pass the naval and general deficiency appropriation bills, but Mr. Tillman's threatened opposition in the Senate made this impossible.

Just when all things seemed so serene a threatening cloud appeared in the wrath of Senator Tillman because an 1812 war claim of South Carolina for \$90,000 had been held up on the general deficiency conference. It was impeded, as he thought, under exasperating circumstances, as similar claims of all other States have been satisfied. Mr. Tillman began to barricade his desk with books and documents and assumed a very hostile attitude. He stoutly prophesied an extra session of Congress, being ready to read voluminously from "Child Harold" and other poems of Byron.

Word was carried to "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who was opposing the South Carolina item.

"Very well," quoth he. "I shall the sooner begin to draw my \$8,000" (the salary of the Speaker).

Later, however, he deemed it advisable to yield.

THE NAVAL BILL.
The conferees of the two Houses on the naval appropriation bill reached an agreement at 10 o'clock last night. The Senate surrendered on the principal item of disagreement—the amendment relating to the increase of the navy. The provision as agreed upon provides for three battleships of 16,000 tons displacement and two battle-ships of 13,000 tons displacement, and entirely eliminates the provision for cruisers.

The matter of naval increase was the chief matter in controversy. The House conferees insisted on the provision in the House bill for three large battleships and one large cruiser, while the Senate conferees were equally insistent on the retention of the Senate amendment providing for smaller warships. The effect of the agreement is that the House programme is accepted, except that two 13,000 ton battle-ships are substituted for one cruiser. It is provided that the ships authorized may be built by contract or at the navy yard, and shall be built at the navy yards if it is found that a combination of shipbuilders exists.

The provision for an increase in the personnel of the navy remains as the bill passed the House, including an increase in the number of midshipmen, but the increase is to continue until 1913 instead of 1909, as fixed by the Senate. Under the agreement members of the Fifty-seventh Congress may appoint midshipmen where a vacancy exists and was not filled, and where the appointment was made and the appointee failed of admission. Porto Rico is given a midshipman. The age limit for admission to the Academy is fixed at from sixteen to twenty years.

The Stomach is the Man.
A weak stomach weakens the man, because it cannot transform the food he eats into nourishment. Health and strength cannot be restored to any sick man or weak woman without first restoring health and strength to the stomach. A weak stomach cannot digest enough food to feed the tissues and revive the tired and run down limbs and organs of the body. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cleanses, purifies, sweetens and strengthens the glands and membranes of the stomach, and cures indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. E. S. Leadbeater & Sons.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill to appropriate \$10,000 and a site in Capitol Square for an equestrian statue of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. When it came to a vote, and it was suggested that, as a tribute to the memory of the great cavalry leader, the Senators stand, every member promptly rose to his feet. The Stuart Monument Association has about \$10,000 already in hand, which will be swelled by the State appropriation. The site selected is the knoll in front of the south end of the Capitol building.

After the above action the Senate went into executive session and confirmed the governor's nominations for the new penitentiary board.

Senator Cogbill presented a resolution looking to the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. The resolution went over until today. The resolution also calls on the legislatures of other States to take immediate action.

Mr. McIlwaine offered a bill to amend section 2260 of the code in relation to divorces. The amendment is to abolish personal notice and to provide that all testimony shall be taken before a commissioner in chancery. The object of the change is to give greater publicity to divorce proceedings.

HOUSE.

The Bland bill to appropriate \$2,500 to the firemen's relief fund came up in the House. It is proposed to make this an annual appropriation to assist disabled firemen, their widows and orphans. The bill has been before the legislature for several years, and the firemen sent strong delegations there to work for the measure. It was ordered to its engrossment by a vote of 27 to 14. Mr. Cator made an able argument for the measure. Mr. Cator grew eloquent as he appealed to the House to stand by the men who had worn out their lives in defense of the houses and lives and property of the people. The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the bravery of the volunteer firemen and appealed eloquently to the members to vote for the bill.

As an aid to the Postoffice Department Mr. Powers, of Caroline, introduced a bill making it a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 to destroy a rural free-delivery mailbox.

Henry W. Holt, of the city of Staunton, was elected judge of the Corporation Court of the city of Buena Vista.

The following bills were offered and referred:

By Mr. Cator—To allow judges to interfere holding the custody of their terms.

By Mr. Christian—Petition in the interest of crippled and deformed children.

CHARGED WITH BEING AN ACCESSORY.—Peter Yerkins was arrested in Monticello, N. Y., yesterday, by Deputy Sheriffs Rice and Parke on a warrant sworn out by District Attorney Frank S. Anderson, charging him with murder in the first degree. It is alleged that Yerkins was a principal with Mrs. Lafayette Taylor, who is in jail accused of having shot her husband January 26 last and burning his body in the family cookstove. Yerkins is an uncle of Mrs. Taylor. He lived three miles from the scene of the murder, and is a bachelor about 45 years old. Yerkins owns a good farm and has money in the bank. At the examination of Mrs. Taylor, Yerkins swore that she had confessed her crime to him. He also swore that he had given the woman a pot of paint with which to obliterate bloodstains on the kitchen table. District Attorney Anderson says he will prove that Yerkins counseled Mrs. Taylor and urged her to commit the crime. He says he will also prove that Yerkins told Mrs. Taylor to get a pistol and kill her husband, and promised that if she did so he would have Mrs. Taylor and her daughter Ida come and live with him and that he would buy the Benson farm, adjoining his, and give her a deed to it. The district attorney also hopes to show that the murdered man was jealous of Yerkins' attentions to his wife and that on one occasion the men came to blows.

FREEDOM FOR MRS. MAYBRICK.
Information that is regarded as most reliable has been received in Richmond to the effect that Mrs. Florence C. Maybrick, who is serving a life sentence in Ailsworth prison, England, will be set free on the 1st of May, 1904. Her counsel in this country, Judge L. D. Yarell, of Virginia, was in Richmond last night. He stated that he would not deny the report that he had information to this effect. His associate counsel, a Washington lawyer, is just back from England. There are suits in which Mrs. Maybrick is interested pending in the Chancery Court in Richmond. The object of Judge Yarell's visit is to look after these cases and to keep them on the docket until she shall be freed and come to Richmond to testify. The night of her conviction she signed a deed conveying for \$10,000 land in the southwestern part of this State, now worth millions. The object of the suits pending is to show and prove that when she signed these papers the act was done under the excitement of the moment, and when she really did not know what she was doing; in other words, it is proposed to carry the suits upon the docket until Mrs. Maybrick can come to Richmond and testify as to the circumstances under which she signed the deeds.

GOOD ADVICE.
The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects: such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Gnawing and Burning Pains at the Pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and Disagreeable Taste in the Mouth, Coming up of Food after Eating, Low Spirits, etc. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 25 or 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. Try it.

To Get Rid of a Troublesome Corn.
First soak it in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by Richard Gibson, druggist.

Fifty-Seventh Congress.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 4.

SENATE.

Crowds of visitors wended their way to the Capitol this morning to witness the expiration of the 57th Congress. Most of them, however, chose the galleries of the House as their point of view.

In the Senate which reassembled at ten o'clock in continuation of yesterday's session, the first business was the procuring of a quorum, the demand for which was made by Mr. Cockrell.

Fatigued by the late sittings of the past two nights, it was 10:12 when a sufficient number of Senators appeared to allow of the transaction of business.

Mr. Allison offered for insertion in the Congressional Record his annual statement of the amount of the appropriations made by this Congress, with comparisons with those of the 56th Congress. The increase he stated, for this Congress was \$114,000,000 over last Congress, of which \$50,130,000 or nearly half, was for the Panama canal. There was also an increase of nearly \$50,000,000 for the expenses of the postal service. The total appropriations for this Congress were \$1,554,108,514.84.

Mr. Allison also called attention to the fact that the Fifty-sixth Congress had adopted no river and harbor bill. At the first session of the present Congress, a bill for these improvements carrying \$26,000,000 of appropriations was passed. It also provided continuing contracts amounting to \$20,000,000 additional, which were carried in the sundry civil appropriation bill of this session. The increase in the total expenditures authorized by this Congress was therefore made up largely by three items—the appropriations for the Panama canal, postal service, and river and harbor works, and he was convinced that the increases were approved not only by the republicans, but by the democratic members of both Houses of Congress.

Upon motion of Mr. Bailey the Senate by a vote of 41 to 9 took up a bill amending the river and harbor bill. Thus formally was the Philippine tariff set aside.

Mr. Hoar by unanimous consent spoke upon the bill that had just been officially declared dead. He criticized Congress for going away on a nine months vacation without providing aid for the destitute people of the Philippines.

"This congress has demonstrated that it is unfit to govern a people incapable of governing themselves," he asserted. Mr. Lodge spoke upon the urgency of the tariff legislation. He pointed out the many times he had attempted to have the measure called up and how he was unsuccessful.

"But this measure, merely aimed to stimulate trade and encourage the people of the Philippines," he said, "has been talked to death by the minority. But I deny that the American people cannot deal with the question. It can and it will."

Mr. Bailey kept demanding the regular order. Mr. Mason was recognized.

He gave voice to remarks that kept the chamber in a ripple of laughter, in a lecture which he said was the last one he would be able to deliver to his "young and misguided friends."

Mr. Bailey declared Mr. Mason was intent upon talking his bill to death.

Mr. Mason pleaded that no attempt should be made to revise his speech before he made it. "The last speech I am to make in this chamber," he added, "but through no fault of my own, I assure you."

An interruption came in the form of the customary resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President.

Mr. Allison and Mr. Jones (Ark.) were selected.

Mr. Patterson pleaded for an opportunity to speak. "I want just five minutes," he said.

"Well," retorted Mr. Mason, "I think the Senator ought to recognize the fact that he has many years of service before him, while my time is limited."

Mr. Mason, in his farewell speech, was in his happiest vein.

"The statehood bill is floating away on the Isthmian canal," he said, in discussing the rules of the Senate that permitted the minority and not the majority to govern. "The Aldrich bill is like the first mourner in a funeral procession, the Philippine tariff bill comes next; the pure food bill, that has been coddled and nursed, is there too. Pure food and pure drink are not wanted. All these measures are in a panoply of mourning; they are all going to the open grave; and all because the Senate is afraid to trust its majority."

Mr. Mason gave way for a few minutes to permit Mr. Patterson to define his attitude on the Philippine bill, and then resumed in a plea that the government be honest with itself, and admit that it had been mistaken in its Philippine policy. "We are settling for the error every hour," he declared.

The committee appointed to wait upon the President appeared, announcing its mission concluded.

Mr. Allison said that the President had wished, if it were proper, to congratulate Congress on the admirable work that had been performed this session. (Hearty laughter on the floor.)

It lacked eight minutes of the hour at noon, when Mr. Bailey demanded a vote on his measure.

Mr. Mason took the floor. Mr. Bailey remarked that the Senator from Illinois would have to talk the session to an end if he wished to prevent a vote.

Mr. Mason: "Nothing would suit me better," I am like the Senator from Texas. I love to hear my own voice."

Mr. Cockrell with the customary resolutions of thanks for the impartiality of the presiding officer, rose for recognition, while Mr. Frye yielded the chair to Mr. Pettus.

Mr. Cockrell asked the Senator from Illinois to yield but Mr. Bailey objected, maintaining that it could only be done by unanimous consent, while Mr. Mason, smiling, retorted that he would dispose of his own time in his own way. "I appeal to the chair" shouted Mr. Bailey.

The gavel fell, upon the announcement that the session of the Senate had come to an end.

In a few moments the chamber that had for the past 48 hours been the scene of great activity, was almost deserted.

HOUSE.
Only a score or two of members were on the floor when the House was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning. The galleries were crowded with visitors; the ladies in their vari-colored dresses adding life and animation to the scene.

Mr. Richardson having made the point of no quorum, Mr. Payne moved a call of the House.

The roll was called, the clerk being hardly able to make himself understood. Thus far, in this memorable parliamentary struggle, there have been seventy-eight roll calls, 18 of them yesterday.

When the call of the roll had been nearly completed, Speaker Henderson called Representative Cannon to the chair to preside.

Mr. Cannon's appearance was the signal for applause.

Speaker Henderson announced that the House had refused a call of the House by a vote of 17 to 134.

Mr. Payne, of New York, offered a resolution of thanks to Speaker Henderson for his services as Speaker, it having become known that the democrats would deny this usual courtesy. (Mr. Richardson had declined to offer the resolution unless there was unanimous democratic consent.)

Mr. Payne, referring to the services of Speaker Henderson, said that he had served with dignity and honor to his country.

Mr. Payne then moved the previous question. It was carried on a viva voce vote.

Mr. Cockran (dem. Mo.) asked for the yeas and nays.

Cries of "no," "no," from Mr. Richardson and other democrats were not heeded by twenty-one democrats who arose in support of Mr. Cockran's demand.

They were not a sufficient number, however, and the yeas and nays were refused.

On the motion to adopt the resolution, Mr. Cockran again demanded the yeas and nays. Only seventeen democrats supported him in this demand, and the demand was refused and the resolution adopted.

Republican applause greeted its passage.

Speaker pro tem Cannon interrupted the proceedings to remind Mr. Livingston that he had a request to make to the House. It was a request for unanimous consent for the printing of the democratic statements of the appropriations of the year.

The request was granted, the first since the filibuster began.

The demand for the previous question occasioned a roll call and another roll call was forced on the motion to refer.

At 11:40 a clerk from the Senate announced the appointment of two Senators to act with members of the House and wait upon the President to inform him that Congress is ready to adjourn.